

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
EASTERN DIVISION**

JUSTIN SHERRARD,)	
)	
Movant,)	
)	
v.)	No. 4:24-CV-379 RLW
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

This matter is before the Court on movant’s motion to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. The motion appears to be time barred, and the Court will order movant to show cause why the motion should not be summarily dismissed.

Background

On September 27, 2022, movant pled guilty to one count of attempt to possess with intent to distribute methamphetamine in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 841(b)(1)(A). On February 7, 2023, the Court sentenced movant to a total term of 151 months’ imprisonment and five years of supervised release. Movant did not appeal. *See United States v. Sherrard*, No. 4:22-CR-155-RLW (E.D. Mo.).

Movant filed the instant § 2255 motion on February 28, 2024, which is the date he placed it in the prison’s mail system.

Discussion

Rule 4(b) of the Rules Governing § 2255 Proceedings for the United States District Courts provides that a district court may summarily dismiss a § 2255 motion if it plainly appears that the movant is not entitled to relief.

Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255:

A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to a motion under this section. The limitation period shall run from the latest of--

- (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final;
- (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the movant was prevented from making a motion by such governmental action;
- (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or
- (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.


A district court may consider, on its own initiative, whether a habeas action is barred by the statute of limitations. *Day v. McDonough*, 547 U.S. 198, 210 (2006). However, before dismissing a habeas action as time barred, the court must provide notice to the movant. *Id.*

A review of the instant motion indicates that it is time barred under 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(1), and is subject to summary dismissal. An unappealed criminal judgment becomes final for purposes of calculating the time limit for filing a motion under § 2255 when the time for filing a direct appeal expires. *Moshier v. United States*, 402 F.3d 116, 118 (2nd Cir. 2005). In this case, the judgment became final fourteen days after the judgment was entered on February 7, 2023. Thus, the judgment became final on February 21, 2023. Fed. R. App. Proc. 4(b)(1). As a result, the one-year period of limitations under § 2255 expired on February 21, 2024. The instant motion was signed and filed by movant on February 28, 2024.

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that movant shall show cause, in writing and no later than **April 4, 2024**, why the instant § 2255 motion should not be dismissed as time-barred.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if movant fails to comply with this Order, his § 2255 motion will be dismissed.



RONNIE L. WHITE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated this 14th day of March, 2024.